

THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

LOUISVILLE KY.: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1849.

WHOLE NUMBER 124.

VOLUME III.

THE EXAMINER;

Published Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door but one to the Post Office.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. SIX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS.

PAUL SEYMOUR,

PUBLISHER.

ADDRESS.

Of Influential Citizens of Montreal in Favor of Immediate Annexation to the United States.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

The number and magnitude of the evils that afflict our country, and the universal and increasing depression of its material interests, call upon all persons animated by a sincere desire for its welfare, to combine for the purposes of inquiry and preparation, with a view to the adoption of such remedies as a mature and dispassionate investigation may suggest.

Belonging to all parties, origins, and creeds, but yet agreed upon the advantage of co-operation for the performance of a common duty to ourselves and our country, growing out of a common necessity, we have consented, in view of a brighter and happier future, to merge in oblivion all past differences, of whatever character, or attributable to whatever source. In appealing to our Fellow-Canadians to unite with us in this, our most useful duty, we solemnly conjure them, as they desire a successful issue, and the welfare of their country, to enter upon the task, at this momentous crisis, in the same fraternal spirit.

The reversal of the ancient policy of Great Britain, whereby she withdrew from the Colonies their wanted protection in her markets, has produced the most disastrous effects upon Canada. In surveying the actual condition of the country, what but ruin or rapid decay meets the eye! Our Provincial Government and Civic Corporations embarrassed; our Banking and other securities greatly depreciated; our Mercantile and Agricultural interests alike unprosperous; real estate scarcely saleable upon any terms; our unrivaled Rivers, Lakes and Canals almost unused; while Commerce abandons our shores, the circulating capital amassed under a more favorable system, is dissipated, with none from any quarter to replace it! Thus, without available capital, unable to effect a loan with Foreign States, or with the Mother Country, although offering security greatly superior to that which readily obtains money both from the United States and Great Britain, when other Colonies are the applicants.—Crippled, therefore, and checked in the full career of private and public enterprise, this possession of the British Crown—our country—stands before the world in humiliating contrast with its immediate neighbors, exhibiting every symptom of a nation fast sinking to decay.

With superabundant water-power and cheap labor, especially in Lower Canada, we have yet no domestic manufactures; nor can the most sanguine, unless under altered circumstances, anticipate the home growth, or advent from foreign parts, of either capital or enterprise to embark in this great source of national wealth. Our institutions, unhappily, have not that impress of permanence which can alone impart security, and inspire confidence; and the Canadian market is too limited to tempt the foreign capitalist.

While the adjoining States are covered with a network of thriving railways, Canada possesses but three lines, which, together, scarcely exceed 50 miles in length, and the stock in two of which is held at a depreciation of from 50 to 80 per cent.—a fatal symptom of the torpor oversteering the land.

Our present form of Provincial Government is cumbersome and so expensive as to be ill-suited to the country; and the necessary reference it demands to a distant Government, imperfectly acquainted with Canadian affairs, and somewhat indifferent to our interests, is anomalous and irksome.—Yet, in the event of a rupture between two of the most powerful nations of the world, Canada would become the battle field and the sufferer, however little her interests might be involved in the cause of quarrel or the issue of the contest.

The bitter animosities of political parties and factions in Canada, often leading to violence, and upon one occasion to civil war, seem not to have abated with time; nor is there, at the present moment, any prospect of diminution or accommodation. The aspect of parties becomes daily more threatening toward each other, and under our existing institutions and relations, little hope is discernible of a peaceful and prosperous administration of our affairs, but difficulties will, to all appearance, accumulate until Government becomes impracticable. In this view of our position, any course that may promise to efface existing party distinctions and place entirely new issues before the people, must be fraught with undeniable advantages.

Among the Statesmen of the Mother Country—among the sagacious observers of the neighboring Republic—in Canada—and all British North America—among all classes, there is a strong prevailing conviction that a political revolution in this country is at hand. Such forebodings cannot readily be dispelled, and they have, moreover, a tendency to realize the events to which they point. In the meanwhile, serious injury results to Canada from the effect of this anticipation upon the more desirable class of settlers, who naturally prefer a country under fixed and permanent forms of government to one in a state of transition.

Having thus adverted to some of the causes of our present evils, we would consider how far the remedies ordinarily proposed possess sound and rational inducements to justify their adoption:

1. "The revival of Protection in the markets of the United Kingdom."

This, if attainable in a sufficient degree, and guaranteed for a long period of years, would ameliorate the condition of many of our chief interests, but the policy of the Empire forbids the anticipation. Besides, it would be but a partial remedy. The millions of the Mother Country demand cheap food; and a second change from Protection to Free Trade would complete that ruin, which the first has done so much to achieve.

II. "The Protection of Home Manufactures."

Although this might encourage the growth of a manufacturing interest in Canada, yet, without access to the United States market, there would not be a sufficient expansion of that interest, from the want of consumers, to work any result that could be admitted as a "remedy" for the numerous evils of which we complain.

III. "A Federal Union of the British American Provinces."

The advantages claimed for that arrangement are Free Trade between the different provinces, and a diminished governmental expenditure. The attainment of the latter object would be problematical, and the benefits anticipated from the former might be secured by legislation under our existing system. The markets of the sister provinces would not benefit our trade in timber, for they have a surplus of that article in their own forests; and their demand for agricultural products would be too limited to absorb our means of supply. Nor could Canada expect any encouragement to her manufacturing industry from those quarters. A Federal Union, therefore, would be no remedy.

IV. "The Independence of the British North American Colonies as a Federal Republic."

The consolidation of its new institutions from elements hitherto so discordant—the formation of treaties with Foreign Powers—the acquirement of a name and character among the nations—would, we fear, prove an over-match for the strength of the new Republic. And, having recourse to the powerful confederacy of States continuous with itself, the needful military defenses would be too costly to render Independence a boon, while it would not, any more than a Federal Union, remove those obstacles which retard our material prosperity.

V. "Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, as respects the products of the farm, the forest, and the mine."

If obtained, this would yield but an installment of the many advantages which might be otherwise secured. The free interchange of such products would not introduce manufactures to our country. It would not give us the North American Continent for our market. It would neither amend our institutions as to confer stability nor insure confidence in their permanence; nor would it allay the violence of parties, or, in the slightest degree, remedy many of our prominent evils.

VI. Of all the remedies that have been suggested for the acknowledged and insufferable ills with which our country is afflicted, there remains but one to be considered. It propounds a sweeping and important change in our political and social condition involving considerations which demand our most serious examination. This remedy consists in a "Friendly and Peaceful Separation from British Connection, and a Union upon equitable terms with the great North American Confederacy of Sovereign States."

We would premise that toward Great Britain we entertain none other than sentiments of kindness and respect. Without her consent we consider separation as neither practicable nor desirable. But the Colonial policy of the Parent State, the avowals of her leading Statesmen, the public sentiments of the Empire, pre-ent unalterable and significant indications of the appreciation of Colonial Connection. That is the resolve of England to invest us with the attributes, and to assume the burdens of Independence is no longer problematical. The threatened withdrawal of her troops from other Colonies—the continuance of her military protection to ourselves only on the condition that we shall defray the attendant expenditure, betoken intentions toward our country, against which it is weakness in us not to provide. An overruling conviction, then, of its necessity, and a high sense of duty owe to our country, a duty we can neither disregard nor postpone, impel us to entertain the idea of separation; and whatever negotiations may ensue with Great Britain, a grateful liberality on the part of Canada should mark every proceeding.

The proposed Union would render Canada a field for American capital, into which it would enter as freely for the prosecution of public works and private enterprise as into any of the present States. It would equalize the value of real estate upon both sides of the boundary, thereby probably doubling at once the entire present value of property in Canada, while, by giving stability to our institutions, and introducing prosperity, it would raise our public, corporate, and private credit. It would increase our commerce both with the United States and foreign countries, and would not necessarily diminish, to any great extent, our intercourse with Great Britain, into which our products would, for the most part, enter on the same terms as at present. It would render our rivers and canals the highway for the immigration to, and exports from, the West, to the incalculable benefit of our country. It would also introduce manufactures into Canada as rapidly as they have been introduced into the Northern States; and to Lower Canada especially, where water privileges and labor are abundant and cheap, it would attract manufacturing capital, enhancing the value of property and agricultural produce, and giving remunerative employment to what is at present a comparatively non-producing population. Nor would the United States merely furnish the capital for our manufactures. They would also supply for them the most extensive market in the world, without the intervention of a Custom-House Officer. Railways would forthwith be constructed by American capital as feeders for all the great lines now approaching our frontiers; and railway enterprise, in general, would doubtless be as active and prosperous among us as among our neighbors. The value of our agricultural produce would be raised at once to a par with that of the United States, while agricultural implements and many of the necessities of life, such as tea, coffee and sugar, would be greatly reduced in price.

The value of our timber would also be greatly enhanced by free access to the American market, where it bears a high price, but is subject to an onerous duty. At the same time, there is every reason to believe that our shipbuilders, as well as Quebec as on the Great Lakes, would find an unlimited market in all the ports of the

American Continent. It cannot be doubted that the shipping trade of the United States must greatly increase. It is equally manifest that, with them, the principal market in the construction of ships is rapidly diminishing, while we possess vast territories, covered with timber of excellent quality, which would be equally available as it now is, since under the Free Trade system our vessels would sell as well in England after Annexation as before.

The simple and economical State Government, in which direct responsibility to the people is a distinguishing feature, would be substituted for a system at once cumbersome and expensive.

In place of war and the alarms of war with a neighbor, there would be peace and amity between this country and the United States. Disagreements between the United States and her chief, if not only rival among nations, would not make the soil of Canada the sanguinary arena for their disputes, as under our existing relations must necessarily be the case. That such is the inevitable condition of our state of dependence, on Great Britain is known to the whole world, and how far it may conduce to keep prudent capitalists from making investments in the country, or wealthy settlers from selecting a fore-doomed battle-field for the home of themselves and their children, it needs no reasoning on our part to elucidate.

But other advantages than those having a bearing on our material interests may be foretold. It would change the ground of political contest between races and parties, and obliterate those irritations and conflicts of rancor and recrimination which have hitherto disfigured our social fabric.—Already in anticipation has its harmonious influence been felt—the harbinger, may it be hoped, of a lasting oblivion of dissensions among all classes, creeds and parties in the country. Changing a subordinate for an independent condition, we would take our station among the nations of the earth. We have now no voice in the affairs of the Empire, nor do we share in its honors or emoluments. England is our Parent State, with whom we have no equality, but toward whom we stand in the simple relation of obedience. But as citizens of the United States the public service of the nation would be open to us—a field for high and honorable distinction on which we and our posterity might enter on terms of perfect equality.

Nor would the amicable separation of Canada from Great Britain be fraught with advantages to us alone. The relief to the Parent State from the large expenditure now incurred in the military occupation of the country—the removal of the many causes of collision with the United States, which result from the contiguity of mutual territories so extensive—the benefit of the larger market which the increasing prosperity of Canada would create, are considerations which, in the minds of many of our ablest statesmen, render our incorporation with the United States a desirable consummation.

To the United States also the annexation of Canada presents many important inducements. The withdrawal from their borders of so powerful a nation, by whom in time of war the immense and growing commerce of the Lakes would be jeopardized—the ability to dispense with the costly but ineffectual revenue establishment over a frontier of many hundred miles—the large accession to their income from our Customs—the unrestricted use of the St. Lawrence, the natural highway from the Western States to the ocean, are objects for the attainment of which the most substantial equivalents would undoubtedly be conceded.

FELLOW-COLONISTS: We have thus laid before you our views and convictions on a momentous question—involving a change, which, though contemplated by many of us, varied feelings and emotions, we all believe to be inevitable—one which it is our duty to provide for, and lawfully to promote.

We address you without prejudice or partiality, in the spirit of sincerity and truth—in the interest solely of our common country and our single aim is its safety and welfare. If to your judgment and reason our object and aim be at this time deemed laudable and right, we ask an oblivion to past dissensions, and from all, without distinction of origin, party, or creed, that earnest and cordial co-operation in such lawful, prudent, and judicious means as may best conduce to our common destiny.

John Torrance, Jacob De Witt, MPP.; J. Redpath, John Molson, David Torrance, Wm. Workman, D. L. Macpherson, Thos. B. Anderson, L. H. Holton, J. G. Mackenzie, Robert Mackay, Benj. Holmes, MPP.; David Kinross, John Rose, QC; John Glas, Charles Bockus, Edward Gifford, Penny, S. James Lyman, Benjamin Brewer, John Ostell, R. Corne, Jason C. Pierce, Joseph Knapp, William Murray, Edward Way, John Frothingham, Sabrevious De Benry, S. Basse, Alex. Bryson, A. McDonald, H. Bagge, W. D. Lindsay, N. B. Corne, Henry Chapman, William Muir, Charles Phillips, John Monk, W. Molson, Louis Boyer, Jean Brasseur, W. Gemmill, Edward Maitland, Benjamin Hart, John Tully, John Bell, John M. Tobin, Edwin Atwater, Robt. Anderson, Benj. Workman, H. L. Routh, F. G. Johnson, QC; John Orr, M. McCulloch, MD., Abner Bagg, Louis Blanchard, Thomas Forsyth, John Yule, Jr., John Carter, Thomas Peck, P. W. Deane, George Perry, (Coburg), John Fisher, Sydney Jones, J. B. Torry, J. F. Cowell, Michael Kelly, James R. Orr, John Henderson, John Mathewson, Robert Esdaile, Theodore Lyman, J. W. Torrance, John McGillis, Wm. McDougall, Robert Morton, Thomas Rechen, P. U. Jones, Alexander Urquhart, James Paterson, Noah Shaw, Jas. Halderne, M. Buck, James C. Beers, Charles Alexander, Robert Graham, A. W. Atwater, C. Seymour, Robert Mills, Walter McFarlane, C. Gallagher, S. H. Day, Joseph Ryan, James Benny, John Sutherland, James Charles, John Kain, Alexander Murphy, Peter Dunn, James Ferrier, Jr., David Ferguson, G. D. Ferrier, Archib. Ferguson, David Paton, Edward Macdonald, Wm. Hutchinson, Jas. Morrison, Thomas M. Taylor, Alex. McDonald, Adam Stevenson, Jas. Barnard, Peter Redpath, James Torrance, John Kay, W. C. Evans, Robert Campbell, J. H. Springle, John Boyd, A. Wilson, Saml. Craig, Joseph C. Price, Wm. Todd, Saml.

Benjamin, Alfred Savage, James Hutton, John Gordon, Chas. Geddes, Dugald Stewart, S. S. McCraig, V. Easton, Norman S. Froste, Thomas Gorton, James Harvey, John Kerr, J. A. Perkins, S. E. Gregory, Samuel Mathewson, James Patton, Donald Ross, John Sinclair, Wm. Stephen, Wm. Watson, John Whyte, John Leeming, Benj. Lyman, J. N. Hall, J. Esdaile, H. Mulholland, Neil McIntosh, Robert Chalmers, Chas. Chalmers, Thos. Workman, John McArthur, James Scott, Jr., Theodore Hart, Henry Lyman, E. C. Tuttle, A. Lesperance, Thomas McGrath, Walter Charles, L. Fortier.

"We have not room for the rest of the names.—N. Y. Tribune.

Abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies.

The Secretary of the Society, in communicating the following information, thus writes:—"Having obtained access to official documents connected with the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, I send for the Reporter the notes I have made upon, and the extracts I have taken from them, which, no doubt, will interest its readers."

POPULATION OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

Colonies	Free	Slaves
Martinique (1846)	67,202	73,309
Guadeloupe	69,422	70,309
Bourbon	45,512	62,151
Reunion	14,836	7,086
St. Mary (Madag.)	3,465	2,410
Senegal (1845)	9,421	10,113
Total	169,811	215,378

The number of slaves in Algiers was estimated at 10,000. In the other dependencies of France—viz., Pondicherry, Karikal, Yansong, Chandernagor, Mahe, Mayotte, Miguelon, and St. Pierre, it is said there were no slaves.

PRINCIPLES ON WHICH EMANCIPATION WAS BASED.

The Commission appointed by the Provisional Government to prepare the necessary measures in connection with the abolition of slavery, state, in their report, that they could accept no modification of the principle of immediate emancipation, which they regarded as an "imperious duty," but that it was necessary to adopt measures, in order that "the great act of reparation should be performed in a manner the most useful to those who had been the victims of the crime of slavery."

In drafting the Act of Emancipation, the Commission says:—"Considering slavery to be a crime against humanity; that, in destroying the personality of men, it destroys the fundamental principle of right and duty; and that it is a flagrant violation of the republican doctrine—Liberty, equality, and fraternity, it is decreed that slavery shall be entirely abolished in all the French colonies and possessions, two months after the promulgation of the decree, and that, in the meantime, all corporal punishments, and the sale of persons, not free, shall be absolutely interdicted."

We need not enter into details, beyond recording the fact that the National Assembly ratified the decree of the Provisional Government of 1848, and that, now, every portion of French territory throughout the world is free from the curse of slavery.

A. S. Reporter.

Illustration of American Slavery.

SLAVE AUCTION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Abolitionists are accused of oversteating and coloring the worst features of the peculiar institution, and thereby exciting the feelings of freemen against it. How much this is the case may be learned from the following description of a slave auction by one who confesses himself to be "interested in the slave business." This account is sufficiently light and flippant, no doubt—marvellously so—considering the enormity of the crime, one of whose most detestable manifestations it professes to describe; but, if one interested is compelled to give his impressions, hiding and smoothing over, as he evidently does, very much of what he witnessed, may we not with justice entertain the suspicion that the most "rabid abolitionist" who has yet attempted to portray such scenes, has utterly failed, from the mere inadequacy of language, to convey to his readers anything more than a very shadowy and indistinct conception of the reality?

"Have you ever been to the slave market?" asked my friend Harris, as he took my arm and walked with me through Camp Street. I answered, "No," so we entered Bank's Arcade. We observed a sign hanging out, with "Slaves for Sale" pointed on it; and along the front of the store, sitting on benches, exposed to the gaze of the purchaser and the curious, were the objects of our search. Some of them were large and strong negroes, black as your hat. These were the field or plantation hands—carmen or draymen. "This slimy fellow is a barber," said the slave-dealer, who, observing we were strangers, stopped up, anxious to display and dispose of his property—that they are property, is never questioned in this latitude. "But," continued the dealer, "he's a first-rate waiter for an hotel or a steam boat." A little farther along sat some females—strong, burly wenches, for farm work, washing, or heavy house-work; near by, several good-looking yellow girls, with fair, straight, black hair, pearly teeth, fresh and animated countenances. Some were engaged in conversation—some occupied themselves with sewing or knitting. They are nurses, seamstresses, or waiting-maids. In the squad were some of all ages and colors, from the child at the breast to the middle-aged man and father.

"It was a sale day—so we entered the auction building. Beard and Calhoun were the auctioneers. On a platform near the door stood the slaves to be sold; and the auctioneer, as he cried and discoursed of their separate merits, walked up and down in the rear, so as to not interfere with the sight of them. It did not require Mr. Beard to talk long, before we knew, by the manner in which he worried the V's and W's, that he is neither a native, nor to the manner born."

"The first lot I have to offer you to-day," said Mr. B., "is a family from a plantation—father, mother, and five children; what will you give me for the lot, for they must be sold together?"—How kind of him. "They are fully guaranteed, and sold under good characters. Dick, the father, aged thirty-five years, a leading man on the plantation; his wife, aged thirty-one years, cotton picker; Charles, twelve years; William, ten years; Thomas, seven years; Betsy, two years; Maria, five years; and I am only offered two thousand dollars for the whole family!" They were eventually sold to a planter for 2,500 dollars.

"The next offered was Hermine, a pretty mulattress, about seventeen years old. 'She is,' said the auctioneer, 'a good seamstress and hair-dresser, raised in one family, and bears a good character.' The girl could scarcely withstand the rude gaze of the bidders and idlers, and turned her head aside, when Mr. B. ordered her to face about and look at the audience. A slave-dealer stepped up and requested her to open her mouth, which she did, and he examined her teeth in the same manner a jockey would a horse—he felt her breasts and shoulders with all the gusto of a connoisseur. But the slave dealer did not get her, for a California adventurer became her purchaser, for the sum of 690 dollars.

"The next subject was the griffin man, Patrick, aged twenty years, 'a very likely man,' said Mr. B., 'having a good character—a good barber and house servant, fully guaranteed against the vices and malaises prescribed by law'—(what they were we did not learn)—and is only sold because his mistress has just got married.' The biddings at this stage of the proceedings grew faint and languid, and as the indifference of the auditors increased, the red faced auctioneer became excited and wrathful. He was not very choice in the selection of the epithets he liberally bestowed indiscriminately upon the motley group before him. 'You either don't want to buy, or you are all a set of fools,' said Mr. B., 'and if you have nothing else to do than stand and gape at me, I have,' and seating his actions to his words, he stepped from the platform, beckoned to his clerk, and walked off. This ended the sale. Patrick sold for 750 dollars.

"I may not render myself liable to the imputation of pandering to sectional prejudices, or of treating a serious and unfortunate occurrence with too much levity, I would merely add, that I am personally and peculiarly interested in the 'slave business'—but its extension and propagation by others meets with no favor from me."

Phil. Sun

The Negro Question in the Island of Cuba.

The following extraordinary statement respecting the slave-trade still carried on between the island of Cuba and Africa, we find in the last number of *La Verdad*, a Spanish paper, published in New York. We beg all who have been imposed upon by the professions of hostility recently made by the Cuban authorities, and circulated in part, no doubt, by designing persons in the Northern States, to give this a careful perusal.

"The negro question in the island of Cuba." The speeches pronounced in the Spanish Cortes, in the discussion of the peral law, about the clandestine trade of African negroes, are still resounding in our ears; the ink with which they are printed is still fresh—some voices are still heard affirming that the slave trade is at an end; when we see all the promises of the Government belied, and walking in the streets of Havana the clumsy negroes just imported by the Negro Company residing at Madrid, presided over by Donna Maria Christina of Bourbon, and represented here by Don Antonio Parejo, Don Manuel Pastor, and others concerned in the continuation of that abominable trade in human flesh, against which civilised nations have protested.

"During these four months, 2,400 negroes have been introduced, and other shipments belonging to the Company are expected who have purchased on the coast of Africa 10,000 negroes, at 8.50 dollars each, and the sale of whom all over the island is to produce to the Company a great profit; if the price of 350 dollars is considered, which is the price fixed for each negro, the lot being ten and upwards. So lucrative is the business, that Mr. Pastor, as actual syndic of the Committee of Encouragement (Junta de Fomento), the most part of which consist of men of these very same ideas, invited the corporation to manifest to its President the imperious necessity of introducing negro slaves from Brazil, contemporaneously decreeing, that it was indispensable to adopt severe measures, whereby the Asiatic and Yucatan colonies should be compelled to work.

"The Count of Alcoy, who cannot look with indifference either at the interest of his patroness, Donna Maria Christina, or at his own, wishing to give vigor to the proceeding by asking a consultation of the pretorial audience, required the latter to inform him, whether or not it would be a violation of the treaties made in 1817 and 1835, and of the last penal law, to admit into the island negro slaves imported from Brazil; to which they answered, as it was to be expected, in conformity with the opinion of their attorney, Olameta, that it was no violation of the treaties; this being consistent with the other information which was asked of them by the Count of Lucena (O'Donnell), when he intended to introduce 40,000 from Africa, whose vast project could not be realised on account of his being relieved; which circumstance deprived him of 120,000 Spanish gold doubloons, at the rate of three doubloons per head, which was the sum which he had fixed upon as immutable.

"Those previous facts show clearly that the Government has regarded as an indispensable necessity the introduction of negro slaves in the island, and by introducing them as imported from Brazil, it does not infringe on the treaties with England, to which at all events an answer will be made containing the same data and observation collected in that celebrated record which must already be in the hands of the Duchess of Albuquerque."

Origin and Progress of Normal Schools.

A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, gives a sketch of the history of Normal Schools, drawn from the most reliable authorities. From this we learn that the First Teachers' Seminary of which there is any account, is that opened by Franke, the founder of the celebrated orphan-house at Halle, as early as the year 1704. Another was established at Stettin, Pomerania, in 1739. These institutions were productive of great good in their sphere, and served as precursors of better times which were not fully to appear until the dawn of a new century.

In an account of the schools of Prussia, it is stated that as the standard of education rose under the efforts of Frederic the 2d, at the close of his long wars, the value of Normal schools became apparent.—"Teaching was found to be an art of great

difficulty, only to be acquired by long practice, and special preparation. These important and rapid improvements were confined to the instruction of the higher classes of society, till the beginning of the nineteenth century, when Pestalozzi began his great work in Switzerland. He was the first to raise teaching to an art based on a knowledge of human nature."

His great invention was prevented from perishing at his death, being perpetuated by Fellenberg, and also being transplanted in several other parts of Europe. In 1809, Fellenberg organised his Normal school, and forty-two teachers of the canton of Berne came together and received gratuitous instruction in the art of teaching. So great was their zeal, that on finding the establishment was not large enough to receive them, they were contented to lodge in tents. Even the Emperor of Russia, a few years afterwards, sent several pupils to Fellenberg with a view to introducing a better system of instruction among his people.

Afterwards a Normal school was established at St. Petersburg. The educational reform in Prussia, properly commenced with the establishment of Normal schools. A leading principle of the system adopted, was that "extensive" knowledge, sound sense, and a profound acquaintance with human nature, must be combined in the teacher. His habits must be formed by practice, and experience must give him a certain tact, without which the best endeavors will be useless. So powerfully has this system commended itself to all enlightened men, that not only have these seminaries for teachers been constantly increasing within the last ten years in Prussia, in Saxony, and in the west and south-west of Germany; but most of the enlightened governments of Europe have followed the example.

Out of Prussia, the plan was first adopted in Holland. The celebrated Normal school of Mr. Trinsen, was established at Haarlem in 1816; and it is now acknowledged by all that common school education has been reformed and immeasurably advanced throughout that enlightened country, by the influence of that school.

In 1835, Normal schools were adopted in France, as one of the main features in the great governmental measure in behalf of common schools. Mr. Mann mentions the interesting fact, that a Normal school was established at Versailles, occupying the very site, and some of the buildings that were the dog-kennels of Louis XIV., and his royal successors!

Scotland was not slow to discover the advantages of the preparation of teachers. That country has one such school at Edinburgh, and one at Glasgow, besides the Madras college at St. Andrews, which exercises the double function of giving a classical education, and preparing teachers for schools.

In Ireland, the National Board of Education has established an excellent and extensive Normal school at Dublin, one thousand pounds having been given to the object by Lord Morpeth.

In England, several Normal schools have sprung up under the auspices of private individuals and societies, the government having limited its efforts to the bestowment of aid upon the institutions thus established.

In Belgium three Normal schools were established in 1843.

In regard to a system of means specifically designed to qualify teachers for common schools, New York made earlier movements than any other State on this side of the Atlantic. In 1835 a teachers' department was engrained upon one academy in each of the Senatorial districts of that State. The sum of \$300 was given to each of these academies for the purchase of apparatus and a library, and also the further sum of \$400 to pay the salary of an instructor. In 1840 the State Normal school was established at Albany.

In 1838, Mr. Edmund Dwight, of Boston, offered to the Educational Board of Massachusetts, the sum of \$10,000, to be expended in the qualification of teachers of Common Schools, provided the State would devote an equal sum to the same purpose. His proposition was accepted, and in the course of a few years three Normal schools were established in that State. Several other States of our Union have had this subject under consideration, but we do not learn that any of them have yet consummated their measures so far as to have Normal schools in actual operation.

WOMEN IN RUSSIA.—A gentleman who went out to Russia with Maj. Whistler, on Railroad affairs, and has recently returned, informs the writer, that in a very important branch of education and usefulness, the Russian women are somewhat in advance of the Americans. They participate in the duties of the Medical profession, by managing the department of obstetric practice—a vocation for which some pretend to think our women are, and must continue to be incompetent.

The gentleman, during his ten years' residence there, principally in St. Petersburg, had occasion to employ an attendant for his lady; and with his American ideas, of what was necessary to safety, he applied to a medical man of eminence to officiate. The physician laughed at him, and remarked that his attendance would be entirely superfluous, and he should feel somewhat out of his sphere; but he would refer him to a professional woman, for whose ability and skill he would be responsible.

Institutions are provided by the government for the qualification of these females. Their education and practice are under judicious regulations; and they are employed by all, from the Empress to the wife of the serf. The gentleman remarked, that having become enlightened in reference to this matter during his residence abroad, he felt a deep interest in the subject, and was very happy to find, on his return, that measures were in progress to supply educated female practitioners among us. He accordingly contributed something to the Society for promoting the object.—Correspondent of the Boston Traveller.

BAPTIST FEMALE COLLEGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Biblical Recorder says:—"Among the subjects that will probably claim the attention of the ensuing Baptist State Convention at Oxford, will be the establishment of a Female Institution of a high order, similar to the one established by our Methodist brethren at Greensboro, N. C. Such an institution is imperiously demanded by the wants of our denomination.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE PRUSSIAN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Parker says: "The meeting of the Prussian Baptist Association has just closed. This session was the second; the first gave rise to the great meeting at Hamburg in January last. There are three Associations in Germany. They meet annually, and altogether in three years. The recent meeting was one of great interest, as many fundamental questions were discussed which had agitated the churches, and some of which had been discussed but not settled at the previous meeting in Hamburg. At that meeting Articles of faith were framed which were adopted by most of the churches. All the churches now in the General Convention are pretty well agreed, and the members sound in the faith, and correct in practice. There was, as might be supposed, some disposition to legislate for the churches. This resisted strongly, and the end was an entire agreement to what I supposed sound principles. The Sabbath, Fest-days, open communion, the obligations of vows of marriage made before regeneration, the necessity of the public performance of the ceremony, the discipline of the church, the cause of missions to the heathen, the means of supplying the wants of the field in Germany, all were under consideration, all elicited considerable discussion, and were in conclusion settled on correct principles. Bro. Ocken was detained from the meeting by an illness, of which I believe I have written you. Bro. Lehmann was chairman, and the rest, except brethren Kolner and Gulaus, were without much experience, although they earnestly desire to obey the commands of God. The Scriptures are truly their guide. All had, with them their Testaments to which they constantly referred."

WANT OF MISSIONARIES.—Prof. B. B. Edwards, of the Theological Seminary at Andover, has sent to the N. Y. Observer a statement, explanatory of the alleged deficiency of the missionary spirit in that Institution, as it was presented to the American Board at Pittsfield. We make the following extracts from his communication:—"In the class which has just graduated, 28 in number, three, and without much doubt, six, about one-fourth, will labor in the West as missionaries. A seventh was prevented by ill health from becoming a foreign missionary. Of the class of 1828, 26 in number, eight, almost one-third are missionaries, two foreign and six in Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri. In the class of 1843, 28 in number, twelve, nearly one-half, are missionaries, six domestic and six foreign.

The dearth of candidates for the missionary field is easily accounted for. It is in the dearth of theological students. Look at the facts. In the seminaries connected with the Presbyterians and Congregationalists in New York and New England, the number of students has diminished in eight years, from 500 to 300, forty per cent. The number assisted by the American Education Society during the last year, was three hundred and twenty-six. In 1835, the same Society aided one thousand and forty. Can any one fail to see what the cause is of the want of foreign missionaries? A liberal patronage of Education Societies is the only way to obtain an adequate supply.

BAPTISTS IN ENGLAND, WALES AND IRELAND.—The Baptist Manual, for a copy of which we are indebted to Rev. Dr. Sow, gives the following summary of the Baptists in England, Wales and Ireland. In England the number of churches is 1,349, of which 739 are in associations, and 1,013 belong to the Union.—247 of these churches exhibit a diminution, 164 are without increase, and 866 have added to their number. The total clear increase in all these churches is 3,017. The number of village stations is 1,279, and the number of Sunday School scholars is 126,338.

Wales has 322 churches, embracing in all 20,784 members, exhibiting a net increase for the year of 1,001, and 17,799 Sunday School scholars.

Ireland has but 33 churches, having 747 members, showing an increase of 114; Sunday School scholars 598.—Watchman & Reflector.

AGRICULTURE.

The cultivation of the Tea Plant, which was undertaken by Mr. Junius Smith, near Greenfield, South Carolina, in 1848, has so far proved highly successful. In the fall of 1848 about five hundred plants were received from China, via London, and in December they were planted in his garden.—A considerable quantity of tea seed was planted at the same time. Notwithstanding the severe winter and spring, the plants, which were left to take care of themselves